SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

Pilon Opera Morre - Orphone and Karylice. 2 and 2 P. M. Canino - The Degar Student. 2 and 2 P. M. Faly's Theories - Sevin Wenty Eight. 2 and 2 P. M. Friga Theories - Sevin Wenty Eight. 2 and 2 P. M. Medinon Square : Bentre - Alpins Ross. 2 and 2 P. M. Rew Park Theories - That Van. 2 and 2 P. M. Ribto's Gorden-Richard III. 2 and 4 P. M. New York Comedy Theatre-Pan on the heatest 2 and 4 New York Comedy Thoustre-Pan on the heated propers. Thentre-The Fratic Wall, I and a P. M. Bine Threater Wanted, a Fartner, I and a P. M. Thentre Comique Cordella's Aspiration. a P. M. Thentre Thentre-The Knoderns. I and a P. M. Thatla Thentre-Thentre-Variety a P. M. Tany Factor's Thentre-Separation. I and a P. M. Wallack's Thentre-Despitation. I and a P. M. Wallack's Thentre-Despitation. I and a P. M. M. Av. Thentre-Great the Finest. I and a P. M. 86th Av. Theater-Controlon 2 and 4 P. M. 86th Mr. Theater-Pritz in Iroland, 2 and 8 P. M.

### Connecticut Next Fall.

So the rascals are intrenched within the beautiful white marble walls of the State House at Hartford, and Mr. WALLER'S reform administration is just beginning to discover the fact, now that it is about time to lay pipes for the next nomination.

Well, we are not surprised. Mr. WALLER has been deeply engaged since he went into office devising means to keep himself there. He is a very busy politician.

In Presidential years Connecticut sometimes elects a Republican and sometimes a Democratic Governor. It is an uncertain State. With a strong candidate for Governor -that is to say, a candidate who, if elected, will devote more time to the work of reform than to small intrigues, and who may be expected to surround himself with strictly reputable citizens as associates and advisers -Connecticut ought to be eafe for the Democrats next fall.

### The Curse of Political Assassination.

It is not for the sake of ALEXANDER III, of Russia and Francis Joseph of Austriathough we know of no reason why even these men should be stabled in the backbut in the name of outraged freedom and arrested progress, that honest men everywhere unite in execrating the seoundrels who, under the wretched pretence of promoting liberty, have of late years been plying with baleful energy their trade of secret murder in almost every Continental State and even in the United Kingdom.

The invariable effect of political assassing tion is to rehabilitate and strengthen political reaction; and they, therefore, who invoke that detestable agency are either vuigar cutthroats skulking behind the mask of reform or the victims of vindictive passion wrought to the pitch of frenzy. The most charitable view that can be taken of political assassins is to assume that they are maniacs, and when this conviction is once planted in a European community it will probably take the business of suppressing them out of the hands of the police and treat them exactly like mad dogs.

That it is not the upholder of an absolute system, the partisan of reaction, but the patriot, the wise and carnest champion of liberty and progress, who is foiled and paralyzed by the red-handed propagandists, is but too flagrantly demonstrated by the grievous results of the political homicides committed, or attempted, in recent years.

This detestable substitute for the lawful popular agitation that gave free institutions to the United States, to Switzerland, to Great Britain, and to France, and that has imposed a parliamentary form of government on almost every European State, has been tried in Russia, in Germany, in Spain, in Ireland, and Austria, and with what measure of success? The murder of ALEX-ANDER II. provoked the ruthless subversion of the whole fabric of legal and administralive improvements devised by the slain Czar, and engendered in his successor an implacable hostility to every species of reform. The outburst of wrath and sympathy excited throughout Germany by the successive attempts to kill the venerable Kaiser gave BISMARCK the power to crush the National-Laberal party and to block the development of genuine self-government in central Europe for at least a generation. By the crazy assault upon the life of ALPONSO XII. the young King gained for the first time some hold on the affection of his subjects, and a blow was dealt at the cause republicanism in the peninsula which upright men like Castelan have striven in vain to parry. We need not reeapitulate the deplorable consequencesdeplored by none more deeply than by the true friends of Ireland -which followed the act of butchery perpetrated in Phonix Park. But the recent outbreak in Vienna of the homicidal mania fomented by the preachers of political assassination calls for the most anxious scrutiny, for it affirms with startling smphasis the disastrous effect of such atroctties on the welfare and prospects of a whole

community.

Until the murders lately committed in Vienna had demonstrated that the Socialists of that city were infected with the revolting doctrines of the Russian Nihillsts, the dominions of the HAPSBURG Kaiser enjoyed a targer measure of self-government and had a better assurance of steady political medoration than any other country on the Continent of Europe, with the obvious exceptions of France and Switzerland, and, perhaps we should add, Italy. The German subjects of FRANCIS JOSEPH were envied by their kinsmen smarting under the harsh rule of BISMARCK; the Magyars had won the substance of all they strove for under the guidance of Kossuth; the Czechs had taken a long stride toward the assertion of their national autonomy; the Poles of Cracow and Lemberg, when they compared their lot with that of their Warsaw brethren, were filled with a sense of gratitude that almost effaced the dream of Poland's resuscitation. So well, indeed, had the statesmen of Vienna learned the duty of constitutional Ministers, and so thoroughly were they penetrated with the spirit of liberalism, that, notwithstanding the pressure exerted from Berlin, they steadfastly refused to enter into an international convention with the two northern empires for the summary abolition of the right of asylum and the merciless extirpation of revolutionary conspirators. Repeatedly, since the murder of ALEXANDER II., have the Cznr's representatives urged the expediency of such cooperation upon Francis Joseph, who, however, inflexibly refused to interfere with the normal machinery for the prevention and punishment of But within the last few weeks, unhappily, the promoters of political assassimution have extended their malign activity to Austria, and to-day we see Vienna in a state of siege, the guarantees of individual liberty indefinitely suspended, and a whole population suffering for the crimes of a few vindictive, lawless, and demented men. Moreover, should there prove to be foundation for the charge that the Austrian converts to the Nihilistic creed are mining at the Kalser's life, it will not be at all surprising if the proposed

convention of the three empires against revo-

at Vienna-a movement which would prob ably be followed by an enforcement of rigor ous repressive measures, including an abro gation of the right of asylum, upon every Continental Government. Nor could Eugland herself be counted on any longer to give harborage to political fugitives if any of the infamous machinations said to have been framed against the Prince of WALES or

Mr. GLADSTONE were successfully carried out. We repeat that it is the people, the real patriots, the honest friends of liberty and progress, who are struck at by the hand of the political assassin, and he ought, therefore, to be looked upon and dealt with as a dangerous lunatic, an irrecialmable enemy of mankind.

### President Arthur Not a Dude.

We have observed that of late several newspapers have spoken of President Ar-THUR as a dude. Two or three Republican politicians, who probably had failed to get expected favors from him, have also de scribed our handsome President with the same opprobrious phrase.

But at Schenectady, on Thursday, the matter was pushed into extraordinary prominence by a very serious altereation between two citizens of that town. It seems that while the two were discussing politics Mr. SAUERBORN" denounced President ARTHUR as a genuine dude," whereupon Mr. STEF-PENS, who is a cripple, retorted that Mr SAUERBORN was a liar, and was forthwith knocked down by that gentleman. Mr. SAUERBORN was properly arrested and fined for an assault so outrageous and so unmanly

But Mr. STEFFENS would doubtless have escaped injury, and would not have enraged his companion, if instead of giving him the lie he had reasoned with him, and corrected in a simple and quiet manner what was a very great misrepresentation of President ARTHUR. Where two men differ simply in opinion there is no justification for one calling the other a liar.

It is true that President ARTHUR is a fastidious man as regards his dress. He has always been, we believe, and has been wont to closely scan and severely criticise the work of his tailor. Anything like a misfit doubtless displeases him, for he has an artistic eye and a very correct sense of form. Besides, he has a large, well-proportioned frame, upon which garments of artistic cut appear to advantage. We have often observed that men of a build like his are apt to be particular about their clothes.

But that regard for his personal appearance does not by any means indicate that President ARTHUR is lacking in force of character or in strength of intellect. It only shows that he is a man of taste; and that his taste is good is proved by the vast improvement which has been made under his direction in the decoration of the White House. It he was slovenly in his dress, he would show

a carelessness unbecoming in a gentleman. A man is not a dute because he wears artistically fashioned garments. His clothes alone do not make the dude, by which we mean a sort of colorless individual, with a torpid mind, affecting indifference to everything which ought most to interest men, and of no discoverable use in the world.

A dude, in fact, is a fooi; and nobody would call President ARTHUR that. On the contrary, he is known as a very prudent and a very shrewd man, without nonsense and without humbug, and with a great deal of tact both social and political.

## Mayor Low's Appointments.

The Mayor of Brooklyn yesterday appointed the heads of the several departments of the city Government for the ensuing two years. He turned out Police Commissioner Journay, the ablest administrator in the municipal Government, and substituted for him Col. JOHN N. PARTHIDGE, a nice man, who will probably discharge the duties of

his new office acceptably.

Mr. Ripley Ropes is said to have retired from the office of Commissioner of City Works of his own accord. He has been a faithful public servant, and if his worth had been appreciated by the Republican party. ne would be in the place now occupied by Mr. SETH LOW. He is succeeded by Mr. WIL-LIAM H. FLEEMAN, who has been City Treascustody of the city fun hardly seem to give a man precisely the experience needed for the supervision of public works, but perhaps these things are different

in Brooklyn. Mr. RICHARD H. POILLON succeeds Col. PARTRIDGE as head of the Fire Department, being promoted from a lower office therein and the new City Treasurer who succeeds Mr. FLEEMAN IS Mr. EDWARD D. WHEELOCK. of whose qualifications for the post we hear

flattering accounts. The other city officers are reappointed, among them Mr. John A. Taylor, who has discharged the duties of Corporation Counsel satisfactorily, and Messrs, LAUER and Evans, the Excise Commissioners, who have brought great and deserved discredit upon Mayor Low's administration so far as the liquor laws are concerned.

# The Secrets of a Bureau.

Ever since the establishment of that expensive luxury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, there has been a constant outlay of money to gratify the vauity of influential members of the Administration without the slightest shadow of authority of law. One method of doing this has been to engrave the portraits of Presidents, Cabinet officers, and others, under various pretexts. When the fractional currency was in circulation, and frequent counterfeits made a considerable number of new issues necessary, it was a common practice to put on the various issues portraits of Government officials, from the President down. The practice became at last so offensive that a law was framed by Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUFLER, and passed by Congress, prohibiting the placing of the portrait of any living person upon the printed obligations of the Government.

Next the wily officials of this costly bureau took refuge in the internal revenue stamps, which they ornamented profusely with engraved portraits. Then there was a good deal of money squandered in costly letterheads and other fine stationery, and in the engraving of visiting cards and invitations for purely private purposes, and all without authority of law. All this helped the bureau its extravagant appropriations through, and prevented investigation when the expenses of the bureau occasioned

criticism. One of the most costly of these unauthorized expenditures has been the preparation of what is known as the Cabinet Album This book is made up of expensive portraits of the President and his Cabinet, and is embetlished with ornate views of the White House and other public places. These were executed in the highest style of steel engraving, and only a few copies were struck off for the very near and dear friends of the Administration The bureau would have just as much right to buy gold watches, or diamond jewelry, or fine houses, or horses, or any other luxuries. at the people's expense. If the President and his friends want their portraits engraved and printed, they ought to pay for them, as any other citizens would be compelled to do. lutionary propagandists should be accepted | If the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has

uch a large force that it can spare men to do such unlawful work, it would be well to reduce the number of men employed and to

cut down the appropriations. The men who have run the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from the first have managed to conceal its cost in a very shrewd manner. They have spread the items over the report of the Secretary of the Treasury by separating them in such a way that no one but an expert in the bureau could tell what the bureau has cost. The bureau is intrenched in the affections of Congressmen because through it a pleasant refuge is found for many of their relatives and friends. A small army of alleged experts, highly paid under pretence that they have excep-tional skill and ability, are comfortably quartered on the Government, with little r nothing to do but to assist in such barefaced robberies as the Cabinet Album. It would be a signal public service if some member of Congress would push a searching investigation of this costly bureau, which from a very small beginning under Secretary CHASE, has grown to be a very formidable

A Curiosity in Criminal Procedure. The presentment concerning the Excise Commissioners which the Grand Jury has brought into the Court of General Sessions for this county is a remarkable paper. Such documents usually deal only with facts, but this one is devoted chiefly to a question of law. In regard to this question of law, the Supreme Court, at General Term, has already expressed an opinion, and the Grand Jury is very properly dissatisfied because the Excise Commissioners refuse to act accordingly.

The nature of a presentment by a Grand Jury varies greatly according to circumstances. Bisnor speaks of a presentment as a sort of substitute for an indictment, and quotes CHITTY to the effect that it differs from an indictment only in being founded upon some offence within the knowledge of the Grand Jury. After the presentment is delivered into court, the proper officer must prepare an indictment upon it, accusing the particular persons who appear to be guilty. But there is also a broader kind of present ment which has come into vogue in American criminal procedure. "Sometimes," says BISHOP, "our Grand Juries make a sort of general presentment of evils and evil things which they mention for the purpose of calling the attention of the public or of the officers of the law to them; not intending thereby even to furnish instructions for any specific indictments." It is evidently to this class that the presentment in reference to the Board of Excise belongs.

The evil to which it calls attention is the attitude of the Excise Commissioners toward persons who have been convicted of violating the liquor laws. The Supreme Court has held that a conviction of a violation of the Excise law operates to revoke and annul the licease of the convicted liquor dealer. The revocation of the license is declared to be a just addition to the other punishment prescribed by law, and well adapted to such cases. But the Commissioners of Excise think otherwise; they have disregarded the decision, and now the Grand Jury, by this presentment, solemnly records its opinion that this sort of thing should not be allowed to continue. And the Grand Jury is right. It seems strange, however, that a body of laymen should thus have to affirm and approve the decision of a court in order to get our local authorities to enforce the law as judicially established.

Would not differential duties revive American shipping? We remember that a few years ago ELLIS B. SCHNABEL, the eloquent Wisconsin statesman, wrote in The Sun a balf dozen articles in favor of the idea. And very impressive articles they were.

The jury in the Rowell murder trial may have been composed of remarkably intelligent men, though the grounds upon which they base their verdict seem decidedly eccentric. The jurymen were evidently gored by the horns of dire dilemma. They refused to find that a man who makes an arsenal of himself for the purpose of killing another man is emotionally insane. They preferred to take the highly original position that a man who kills a man who is running away from him with the utmost defence. Mr. Rowell and his esteemed friend. Mr. PALMER, are remarkable men. The jury thought it a duty to be equally remarkable.

So accustomed are the KEELY motor stock holders to just one more and positively the last ent in working this wonderful appliance that they would probably have been alarmed yesterday, which was the day fixed for the grand show, had they not been asked to adjourn the pleasure one month more. Four years ago KEELY announced that he would "stake all he had on the results to be accom-plished within three months." At that time he had the negative and positive motious of the vaporto power nearly equal, and only needed six weeks to harmonize them completely. Now, all he needs is the setting up of the transmit ive process; and, as February is a short month the stockholders had better begin to wipe thei tacies so as to see ten cords of wood sawed by five drops of water on March 1.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman ought to pour more oil upon the troubled waters of the livided church to which he ministers. His conversation and actions are too emphatic for man with his extensive experience as a diplomatist. But perhaps his long association with and admiration of Stalwart Republicans have given him a lusty delight in the chaos of op osing motions, the double or treble chairmanship, the profusion of acrimonious talk, the nowling, hissing, and hurraling, and other cheerful poculiarities which usually distinguish Republican caucus or district meeting in this city, and which distinguished the meeting in Dr. Newman's church the other night. The presence of a policemen to keep the peace, too s something not usually necessary in churches, out indispensable at a Republican meeting Dr. NEWMAN'S course is modelled on that of numerous friends of his friend Gen. GRAN Dr. NEWMAN knows he is mighty disagreeable to many persons in his church, but he won't re ign, because he is "under fire."

If this country ever comes to have a State Church, Dr. NEWMAN ought to be its Primate.

The notion that a Sheriff is to collect fee or functions done within his balliwick, not because he does them or causes them to ione, but because he is Sheriff, smacks a little of antiquity, and it will very likely surprise easy-going people to hear from Sheriff Davidson that there is warrant for the practice is aw. But a proposition about which there will be no widespread doubt is that if you collect ces for not transferring prisoners from the police courts to Blackwell's Island, you should not put them on record as fees collected for the transfer of prisoners to and from the Genera

The Assembly committee appears to have been advised against the Sheriff's law and the practice of his clerks, for one of the latter, whose couchers for fees vouched for a large excess of General Sessions transfers, was transferred yesterday from the committee's witness chair to the Tombs as an Item in his own accounts.

United States Soldiers Arrested in Canada OTTAWA. Feb. 1.-In the House of Commons in-day Mr. Guillet moved for the carrespondence in re-lation to the arrest in Canadian territory by a detach ment of United States sodiers of Heavy Watson, and to be furnierly a resident of Kova scotla, and others. Sir John Macdonald and it was true that hersons named Watson and Switzer, others of Caussia, had been arrested in the manner described. Representations were made to the Srittel Minister at Washington, who had the matter before the United States Foreign Minister, and the parties named were immediately at at filterly, DEMOCRACY AND THE TABLET.

int Jefferson and Andrew Jackson for WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- "Our tariff-reducing rethren claim that no man can be a high-tariff advocate and a good Democrat at the same time," said Congressman Foran of Cleveland, Ohio, "They put it much as Watterson did last November, that if Democracy doesn't mean

'tariff reform,' as they call it, it doesn't mean anything. Now, I claim right to the contrary. I say true Democracy is better defined by 'a protective tariff' than by 'a tariff for revenue only,' and I'll prove it. I have been looking this matter up, and I think it would be well for those Democrats who are declaring that the Government has no constitutional right to levy taxes except for revenue, to go back to the fathers of Democracy, Jefferson and Jackson, and see what they say about it. Thomas Jefferson in 1805 found an overflowing Treasury. with both internal and external taxing systems at work, and what did he recommend? Listen while I read from his inaugural address:

"The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enabled us to discontinu-our internal taxes. These covering our land with of-ficers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation, which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and property. The remaining revenue, on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign inxuries to domestic comforts, being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of a American to ask, what farmer, what mechanic, what aborer ever sees a taxgatherer of the United States! These contributions enable us to support the current expenses of the Government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the untive right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public fields as pinces at a short day their final redemption, and that redemption once ef-fected the revenue thereby liberated may, by a just repartition among the States, and by a corresponding amendment of the Constitution be applied to rivers. canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other g. cat objects within each State

"In his message to Congress in December, 1806, President Jefferson, after recommending abolition of some special taxes, says:

"There will still, ere long, be an accumulation of moneva in the Treasury beyond the installments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot, then, without a modification assented to by the public creditors be applied to the extinguishment of this debt; nor, if our peace continues, will they be want-ed for any other existing purpose. The question, there-fore, now comes forward, to what other objects shall hese surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt Snall we suppress the impost, and give that advanta soul we suppress the impost, and give that advanta-to foreign over domestic manufacturers: On a few a ticles of more general and necessary use, the suppre sion, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriollem would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivors, canals, and other objects of public improvement.

"Jefferson then goes on to describe the advantages to the people to be gained by public improvements. Notice how well he states the case, that even when we do not absolutely need the money it is better to levy the tax, for the advantage to domestic over foreign manufactures, and to expend the money in proper works of improvement. That is Jeffersonan Democracy, and good enough for me. Now let us turn to Jackson. In his first message to Congress (1829) he said:

"The agricultural interest of our country is so essen importance to them all, that it is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society that they deserve the tostering care of Government. Looking forward to the period not far distant when a sinking fund will no louger be required, the duties on those articles of im-portation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the atention of Congress in the modification of the tariff.

"I have heard able members of Congress de-clare," continued Mr. Foran, "that Andrew Jackson firmly believed Congress was without the power to levy a protective tariff. But I should like to have them tell me what this means. Head this, from Old Hickory's mes-sage of 1830:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally be longed to the several States. The right to adjust those futies, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to the power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general Governnent without limitation or restriction. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right t awing thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purnose of protection does not exist in them, and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the general Government it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This, surely, cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of

spinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Mad and Monroe, who have each rependedly rec the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquies ence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

"You thus see," concluded the Congressman from Ohio, "that the doctrine of protection of home industries is a good old Democratic doctrine, and that Messrs. Randall, Payne, and others are not the distinguished Democrats who are now wandering after strange gods, Bring the Democratic party back to its old-time position as the party of moderate, just protection, and we can sweep the country next November."

#### The Old Candidates. WASHINGTON Jan 30 - When Congress as

sembled nothing was easier for a member of Congress fresh from the people than to tell who was going to be nominated for President. It was a species of knowledge eculiar to neither party. It was about equally dis ributed between the two. Lately, however, there has been an unceasing inability of fathom the mystery. Comparatively fow are willing o say that they are at all clear on the subject.

Among Republicans, while there is no unity there i o general agreement why the standard candidates, inine, Arthur, Logan, Edmunds, and so on, have re-eded on the list from which the choice is to be made. Severtheless, this is the fact. And it is so with the Democrata. It is the general outlook on both sides.

John Sherman, although of late he has steadily moved
orward, and if he is not already at the hend of the list, at the rate he is going soon will he, is not satisfactory in any general sense. It is noticeable that few in Congress asy they are for him. He is himself doing what is done to give him prominence. There is no spontaneity. ough the movement has the assent of not a few wi save been troubled with doubts about who the candi

It is to be observed that the Republicans, as a body, re not stirred with the idea of another victory with a candidate who represents the evils and abuses which have grown into the Governm ent from long possession

### Mayor Low's Appointments. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mayor ow's new Cabinet is even more negative in quality than

the old one.

The removal of Police Commissioner Jourdan, for hich there was no public demand outside of the auti Stalwart Young Republican Club, takes a strong man from the head of the police force. His successor is cerainly not fitted by experience for the responsible poson; but his elevation makes a young man, whose repr ation starts and ends with the tas-ow's classmate, a full-fielded Commissioner. Justice has at just been done to Deputy Treasurer to D Wheelock, who for years has practically been the

The appointment of W. H. Fleeman as Commission of they Works is the weakest of the changes. He is a respectable gentleman, and, if he knows it no distinuisty will long flourish; but years have made thin inactive in cody and mind, and he is correctly fitted to undertake the

Political News. From the Buffulo Courier. THE SEE now squints toward Butier. What Does Mr. Haskin Mean!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Mr. Haskin's letter to Mr. Wood he speaks of proceedings before the Grand Jury. Will he state what he means by

JUSTICE TO FITZ JOHN PORTER. The House Passes the Bill to Refestate him

Some Excited Speeches. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Housedispen with its morning session and devoted the day o debate upon the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Wolford of Kentucky, speaking in support of the bill, said he hoped that no man who had served in the Confederate army had got so angry over the fight that after twenty years he could not do an act of justice to a man who had fought against him. He hoped that no man would get up and say: "I can't vote on this bill. I am interested. I am still mad." He un-derstood that his Confederate friends were here loving the flag and loving the country, and that they were here saying to-day and forever that they had left behind them the bitter feelings

they were here saying to-day and forever that they had left bebind thom the bitter feelings engendered by the war and everything that divided the country.

Mr. Calkins of Indiana began his speech by saying he knew there was no doubt about the passage of the bill. There was a condition of affairs now which made it probable that the bill would pass all the way through, but if there was such a condition of affairs now, he would appeal from the action to the people. Members were asked by this bill to say, in the language of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Slocum), that Abrabam Lincein and Edwin M. Stanton and Gen. Halleck conspired together to organize a court to convict Fitz John Forter, and the gentleman undertook to attack the name of Wm. T. Sherman to help him out. Gen. Sherman was true to his country, and while he and Stanton had a difficulty, yet with the generosity of late years the General had said that he did not believe that Stanton was untrue to himself or him. If these scenes were to be renacted here, there might come a time when the bugie blast of the Grand Army of the Republic by the side of their camp fires would ask Gen. Sherman to come out of his retirement and lead them again to victory as he did before. Applause on the Republican side.!

Mr. Phelps of New Jersey spoke in favor of the bill. Speaking of Gen. Garfield's connection with the case, he read the joint resolution introduced by him for the appointment of a Board of Review, and stated that he he adult wist into an approval of this bill, as other gentlemen had twisted private letters into a disapproval of it. The leader of the Confedericy went down the steps of the Capitol threatening to return and destroy it. He falled in the attempt, and yet he walked in freedom. The men had twisted private letters into a disapproval of Pennsylvania closed the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. In a brilliant peroration, which was varied to the House to do justice to a wronged man, and at the conclusion of his speech was heartily congratulated by

### HILL FOSTER TRY TO BEAT SHERMAN

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31 .- Ex-Gov. Foster s having some bad luck, after a season of good fortune. He wanted to go to the United States Senate when Garfield was elected; he wanted to be elected to fill the vacancy caused by Garcupied the same position here, knows how to weigh the matter, and has not neglected to post Bismarck, whose object is quite different from that of a quadruple alliance, which he knows is impossible. His aim is commorcial, and is directed toward the Custom House. Here is a little example of how it works: A short time ago a postal package was addressed to me from France. My servant spent two days in trying to get it from the Custom House. Finally I had to pay a duty of about 20 per cent. The value of the package was 11 fance; I had to pay 2f. 50c. duty, but I was told that, if the package came from Germany, the case would be quite different. Then I made inquiries among the foreign morchants, and they expressed surprise at my ignorance on the subject. It appears that everything that is sent from Germany or Austria comes free of duty. Therefore to save time and money the merchants have their goods sent from Germany. In this way the commerce of other countries suffers, and Germany is quietly monopolizing the Oriental trade. That is the roason why Bismarck has sent from Berlin Bertram Effend to look after the Custom House of Stamboul; and also the reason why the Emperor William has appointed him Privy Councilior in reward for his great services. And the Porte is happy. Its receipts are increasing, but how? Bertram exacts from other nations heavy duties from which Germany is exempt. Of course our Consul sees nothing. The fact is we have no American Consuls who understand their business. But England, who has the best of Consuls in the world, also appears to be ignorant of this matter. At least she has made no complaint, and that is what surprises me, She must have some sort of compensation, which I will endeavor to discover.

It would be well to call the attention of our Secretary of State to our commercial interests in the East, which are suffering seriously. fle'd's resignation; he wanted to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency on a ticket with Blaine four years ago; he wanted to succeed Senator Pendleton. He got left all around, has allowed Pendloton. He got left ail around, has allowed Ohio to slip away from his party two successive years, and now has failed to have a confirmation of his appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of an insane asylum.

Now the ex-Governor, who hasn't succeeded in strangling his ambition, fluid the tail form of John Sherman once mere in his pathway. Sherman wants to be President, and Foster wants to be Vier-President. One or the other must step aside. Garfield fatichism is still strong in Ohio, and Arthur unpopular. Foster publicly declares Arthur cannot carry Ohio, and this means that Blaine and Sherman are to fight for Ohio, and that Foster is to be Blaine's licutenant.

Ohio Republicans will be divided at Chicago. Blaine, strange to say, is the most popular man among the rank and file, and Foster is still strong in sections. Nearly half the delegates will be for Blaine and Foster. Sherman has more organized strength, and will be likely to get more than half the delegation. He is solid with the liquor interests, which Foster is not. The ex-Governor alone could not stand before Shorman even one whole round. Backed by Blaine he is a power. Blaine has always been popular in Ohio, and now he is looked upon as the surviving representative of Garfieldism. Ohio will be a unit for nobody at Chicago. Arthur will not have a pair of votes from the State. Ohio to slip away from his party two 'succes-

# Government Telegraphy in Canada

From the Syracuse Journal. The experience of the Canadian Government in the management of telegraphs will not serve to pop-ularize the idea of Government control. The annual report of the Canadian Minister of Public Works shows that the lines built cost nearly \$900,000. The expendi-tures last year were \$55,000. The receipts were \$27,000. showing a loss of over fifty per cent. In British Colu was \$15,000, and the revenue \$24,000.

The Canadian experiment, more nearly than the Brit.

sh, represents the conditions under which the United States Government would assume control of the tele graph. The advantage of the British system is in its comparatively small area, and in its compactness. The anadian system covers an area no greater than that of Great Britain, and that of the United States is at least six times greater than the Do-munion. If the difference between success and failure be measured by the relative extent of the territors covered by the lines in Great Britain and Canada; spectively, it will be seen at a glance how far cess the United States Government would fall in at empting the control of the telegraph.

# Free Trade and Whickey-A Georgia Opinion

From the Atlanta Constitution.
Editor Watterson is not only willing to send the entire republic tumbling after Frank Hurd on a pair of free trade trucks, but he wants a Democratic House Representatives to indulge in the most odious species f class legislation that could possibly be devised. He wants the Democratic party to go howling before the country on a platform made up of free trade and a sub-sidy to the Whiskey Ring. This is a very pretty scheme. out isn't there some doubt as to whether it will be en lorsed by that large body of perfectly independen

### voters who hold the balance of power at the North! The Plea of a Fence Cutter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I write The EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I write these facts in behalf of the actual settlers of the plains. By the Homestead laws the public lands were reserved for actual settlers. They went there under this pledge, and in time acquired herds of cattle, did well and er couraged others to follow their example. When it was seen that the business of raising cattle was profitable. arge capitalists, non-residents, many of them foreigners, engaged in the business, bought out some of their ranches, and brought out herds of cattle from Texas and closwhere. They then set to work stretching wire feuces across the country so as to exclude the cattle of the settlers from grazine on the lands except in their immediate neighborhood. By this means they are driving the settlers from the country. It is called freezing them set. They thus wholly defeat the object of the lieu out. They thus wholly defeat the object of the lieu out. They thus wholly defeat the object of the lieu out. They thus wholly defeat the object of the lieu out. They thus taken their families and onale that country large have taken their families and onale that country large have taken their families and onale that country large how many the centers are deprived of this resource they may be settlers are deprived of this resource they may be settlers are deprived of this resource they may be settlers are deprived of this resource they may be settlers are deprived of this resource they may be settlers are deprived of this resource that the sextlement of their right, they have form the right companies unless Government will pass stringen laws to protect the settlers from their encroachineds.

Las Anisas, Colorale. ers, engaged in the business, bought out some of the

Little Corner Stone Beckner and a Dor. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I hope you will let me tell people how a dog I found was taken from ne by a mean man. I went out on Sunday evening on m errand for my mamma, when an Irish setter followed me from Fifth avenue to Third avenue. I patied it on the back, and it meaned to be a real nice dog. I looked three times on the collar and consists find any name, and I asked three or four men if they had lost a dog. but they hadn't. In Twenty-ninth street I met some hove and asked them to help me take the dog fonce, but they free to take is sway from me, and when the bigical of the lot got in between me and the dog I serviced. Then a man came along and asked me street. The a man came along and asked me street. The source dog and band. Trained it is said, "It arrest you," said be walked away but to be said," It arrest you, said he walked away but to be said," It arrest you, said he walked away but to be said." It arrest you, said he walked away but the said, "It arrest you, and the walked away the first said to be help and I not said to be said to said to said to call the call the said to said to said to call the call the said to said to call the said to said the said the said to said the said to said the said th ut they hadn't. In Twenty-ninth street I met son

# Keely's Motor Not Quite Rendy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The stockholdsrs of he Keely Motor Company met here to-day are corned to meet again at the call of the Chair. was in accordance with a surgestion from Mr. Keely who says that by the end of this mouth everything wil be to readiness for a public exhibition of the motor. President Edward J. Papaini and Tr. sourcer F. P. Oreen of New York, visited the weekstop this merting and reported to the meeting that all the usednamed perturn of the motor had been completed. They spike very favorably of the prespects for an exhibit, an kealed they he invest text the world world would see grand results from the consenuation of Mr. Keely a needlate.

# Not Norway Weather.

The twenty-five-mile skate of the Norwegian champion, Paulsen, in Washington Park, Brookin, was postponed yeaterlay, on account of the poor condition of the see until 2 o'clock today.

PORMIN TURNED TO KINDLINGS. The History of a Bundle of Firewood from

the frame is filled the boy slips into one of the open spaces that are sure to remain a little piece of pine that has been coated with rowin. This is called a lighter. A foot lever brings the iron hand at the top of the frame down upon the wood with force egough to squeeze the mass into the proper size and shape, and while it is hold there the boy ties the bundle with coarse tarred twine and throws it out ready for sale to the grocers. So many of these bundles are turned out that the manufacturers never order less than a million at time of the little printed dodgers, one of which is put under the string of each bundle.

BISMARCK IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2 .- Those who imag-

ine, since Germany has captured the Turkish

administration that a four-handed alliance

body guard of Emperor William, are very fool-

ish. The idea is absurd. The Turk intends to

help himself, and nobody else. He will never

join any European alliance, and will never

change any of his old habits. Gen. Koebler

and the other German officers and diplomats

will labor in vain. They can only meet with

Turkish indifference, They may be paid round-

ly and praised a great deal, and that is all. To

their projects of reform they invariably reply.

"Peki, effendim," "Precisely, my lord," but

Von Moitke, who has gone through that ex-

perience, and who, long before Koehler, has oc-

cupied the same position here, knows how to weigh the matter, and has not neglected to post

Pontshments for the Income.

Some persons have been under the im-

pression that punishments for the insane,

having been found as unwise as they are in-human, had been abandoned. The following

is taken from a recent number of the American

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of 194 pages, which purports to be an official disclosure of the management of the Lunatic Asylum of Central Kentucky. A few extracts may indicate the animus of the institution. Dr. Gale, the Superintendent, questioned, made the follows:

lowing Statement:

And I desire to say now to the Board of Commissioners, and to the public, through you reporters, that where ever an act even approaching cruelty has been detected by me, or reported to me, and it has not been allowed to remain on this place one single one, in the same than the way were refractory, and was thacked once, and sie was given a bath. Of course, ducking, like everything else, can be stimed; theselves are becaused; in the course of the course of

to a conference of charities in Louisville, in

September, cites some remarks made by the

Sentembor, cites some remarks made by the Rev. Mr. Wines at a previous conference. He was speaking of the lithnoise county institutions:

They (keepers) control them (patients) by trute force. They intimidate them. I could bell you of insane paupers chained to benches and to the floors; ponned up in pens without any doors, but only having holes in the wall through which to pass food and water; kept locked up in solitary rooms for sixteen years at a time, without going out or setting foot upon the ground.

Mr. Villard Rectifics an Oversight.

Before assigning his Madison avenue man-

sion and other property about it to Win. Endlectt, Jr., and liorace White as trustees, Henry Villard disposed of two of the series of dwellings to Artemas II. Holmes and Edward D. Adams, but neglected to convey to them

an interest in the ornamental courty art in front of the houses which face on Manison axenue in the roar of the houses which face on Manison axenue in the rear of 8s. Partick's Cathedra, or any right of war to or from the streets. Yesterday instruments were fied by which, with next of the frateos, the overright was rectified and for the frateos, the overright was rectified and for the first of the contract was transferred to Mesers, lichnes and Annas, together was transferred to Mesers, lichnes and Annas, together the first of way over it and through passages leading to the side streets.

From the Chicago News

From the Chicago Area.

One highly the charming Gerster said.

Now listen, Coloned, to me.

1 will not sings [1] mult bristed.

Culess Partial what's docume.

Partial to think that you second this

That I am such a green.

On New New layer at the chica.

On New New layer.

Then Mapheon, in suil-fulvein,
Protested he was instead,
And dereite on the undringful train
Incontinently dusted.
Bank to have taken the Architecture
This operatic characture.
And put all other robus acide
For that of suiple manning.

But Marriesen, when six had fied,
Forthwith tegral to worry
The telegran to sent her said;
Come back, and please to harry;
It hand a palace gar for, on,
And boar your maintaine meekly.
Also pay your salary wheth it a discThat is to say, its weekly.

So back to May the week!

So back to May pleson went she
As sweet as dropping beney.
And now is happy as can be
Recause she got her money.
When asked what caused the recent row.
They answer twas the baby.
This fairy thie's sufficient now
To fool the public—may be.

Ecurag Fy

your liver is out of order, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative is; they will remove billousness and cure any costive dency. Jda.

Brans Fints

upon the ground.

Psychological Journal;

lowing statement:

nothing is done.

If all the wood that is piled up in the other -The President of the Society of Public wise vacant blocks in the neighborhood of Sev-enteenth street and the East River should be mik in London, and found 200 of them either skimmed reset in the ground in its original condition, would form a forest that would cover a space -The Lyon Medical says that the mortalthird as big as Manhattan Island. It is nearl ity in the French army is 8.05 per 1,000 for France and Algeria, but for the marine infantry the rate is 70.7 per 1,000. In France it is but 18.9, but in Martinique it 16 32.2, in Cochin China 97.0, and in Senegal 140.0 per 1,000, all pine from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The tall and solid blocks of tree trunks are renewed so fast by the train -Bodenstedt supplies the following Rusloads and boat loads constantly arriving that i sian estimate of the relative smartness of nations, which has passed into a proverb there: Two Jews are s impossible to see by looking at them how rapidly they are consumed. To see that one

equal to one Russian, two Russians to one Persian, two Persians to one American, two Americans to one Greek, —The Moscow girls are attracting some nust stand under the little sheds that skirt the blocks. In them are circular saws running at ightning speed from dawn until night and attention from scientific Europa. A so-called epidemic of chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, broke out in a girls' bitting the great poles into little blocks, whichare in turn fed to the trip-hammer chopping knives that convert them into kindling wood.

Under those restless blades whole great forests have disappeared. The choppers are made up of two blades, crossing one another at right angles. They are fixed under an iron block, and move up and down with great rapidity. A man stands in front of each one feeding it with the blocks, which are three inches high and from four to eight inches broad. One blow of the knives does not do the work. It takes two to reduce a block to pieces of the traditional size of kindling wood. Endless beits fitted with buckets carry the kindlings into the rooms where the bundlers are at work. These bundlers are boys who work with a rapidity only to be compared with the swiftness of the saws and the speed of the knives. Each boy has an iron frame upon the bench before him, and into this frame be fits the pieces that are to form the bundle. When the frame is filled the boy slips into one of the open spaces that are sure to remain a little pieces of nine that has been coated with residents. biting the great poles into little blocks, which school there, and now various members of eighteen fam

SUNBRAMS.

-The Gazeta de los Hospitales, Valencia, re-

illes in the neighborhood of the Kremlin are trying to keep their features straight. -On all female servants in Prussia and Alexee-Lorraine who have uninterruptedly remained in the same family for forty years, the German Empress confers a guiden cross, with an autograph diptoms, and between the 1st of January, 1877. When the order was founded, and the end of December 1se, the distinction has been bestowed on no fewer than 1,027 persons—4

creditable and interesting fact. -Mr. Shields, by laying pipes perforated at intervals some hundreds of yards out of Folkestous harbor, and foreing oil through them, successfully cas-ried out, the other day, his invention for callming storms water and making easy the entrance for vessels in distress. As the oil for the purpose can be precured for six pence a gallon, and as fifteen to twenty gallons con pletely calined the entrance to Folkestone in a very still breeze, it is manifest how easy of appliance and ches the plan is.

-An official announcement is published of the sums granted by the French Government for the purchase of books, manuscripts, medals, and seals by the great public libraries during the present year. The total sum is \$21,500 frames, divided as follows: Bibliotheque Nationale, 181,200 frames; Bibliotheque Mazarine, 9,506 Francs, Bibliotheque Ste, Genevieve, 10,000 france; and Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal, 15,000. The French papers complain that the total sum is less than that granted is London to the British Museum alone.

—The British Medical Journal says that

while the Irish abroad are a fertile race, they are not se on their own soil, that their marriages are few in proportion to the population, take place late in life, and are not so productive as might be expected. Many mar-riages seaper registration, but even then it remains true that the Irish are not a marrying people. The marriages registered in 1882 were 22,029, being 4.32 per 1,000 d population, which is very much lower says the editor statistics are available.

-The draining and replanting of the Campagna has been a favorite idea of the Italians since Bome became the capital of United Italy, and now the attempt is going to be made on a large scale. A certain amount of drainage work has been made compulsory of the different landowners, and no less than eighty irriga-tion companies under Government control have been act on foot to reclaim the waste of centuries. One of two minor experiments have been fairly successful, an

among other things plantations of energy successful, and among other things plantations of energy the have made certain long-descried spots habitable, notably about St. Paul outside the walls.

—During last year Sheffield, England, turned out armor for one Russian ironciad and for the Italian ironciads Italia and Lepanto. Compound armor has been also supplied to France. It supplied plates also has been also supplied to France. It supplied plates also for the Warspite, Collingwood, and Edinburgh of the English fleet, and now the firm of Cammel & Co. of Sheffield have concluded a contract with the Russian Government under which works are to be set up at Kulpino for the manufacture of Sheffield armor required for the next ten years, to be turned out half at Kulpino and half at Sheffield, so that in the event of a naval war Sheffield can look on with humarital ware. Sheffield can look on with impartial eyes.

-The income of London charities in 1892. just published, is divided as follows: 17 general hospi-tals, £274,150; 27 special hospitals, £193,042; 20 hospitals for women and children, £64,104; 24 charities for the blind, £55,872; 3 institutions for idious, £55,724; 8 con-valescent hospitals, £53,078; 44 convalescent institutions, £43,139; 9 charities for incurables, £36,437; \$ general dispensaries, £25,206; 8 charities for the deaf and dumb, £16,692; 5 institutions for surgical appliances, £14,135; 32 provident dispensaries, £0.916; 5 ophthalmic institutions, £0.454; 10 nursing institutions £7,500; 5 lying in hospitals, £7,235; 3 orthopedic hospitals, £5,541; 4 for skin diseases, £5,002, and 2 institutions for vaccination, £2,700.

-In Dakota there are great numbers of Norwegians, who have been attracted to the country by the flaming circulars of the railroad and land companies, and still more by letters from friends already or nies, and still more by letters from friends already on the ground. They are not disappointed, for they are content to brain very humbly. At first a house of sods of one room is satisfactory, though the pig is a fellow occupant. The first improvement is a sty close by the front door, and the pig only enters the house occasion-ally as a visitor. Next, the home-made sod store must make way for an iron one, and the sod house itself is described for a dwelling all wood, and continued as deserted for a dwelling all wood, and costing perhaps as much as \$200. When this house, with its windows and its shingled roof, is finally painted white, the climax is reached. Imagination in its wildest flight can picture

nothing more luxurious or beautiful

-During the past year the Professor of Esthetics in the University of Munich a proverbially wearisome writer, delivered his lectures to a somewhat week by week melted and grew beautifully less, until at last but one was left. This solitary individual, however, seemed to concentrate in his own person all the dill-gence, application, and punctuality of his frivolous fel-lows. At the conclusion of the last lecture of the course he Professor approached him and praised him for these "Victoria and proceeded to thours of him:
"What is your name, my young friend?" No answer.
"What country are you from?" Absolute silence. The
matter was soon elucidated, for it was discovered that
the patient and persevering disciple was a poor deaf
mute, who had taken refuge from the severe cold of winter in the warm lecture rooms of the university.

istired, the bathing of patients in this way is very beine field to them.

Q.—What about the towel liaits or muffs! A.—The towel bath is nothing more than counting the hands of the patient, and the feet, to keep them from kicking or the patient, and the feet, to keep them from kicking of the patient, and the patient assisting. A lowel is dipped into water and laid over the face. It produces a sense of sufficiently, and the patient soon gives up and is tractable. That remedy is used in every institution in the United States. -Nice is now complaining of the injury done to it by the contiguity of Monte Carlo, as well as by the existence of local facilities for gambling. The sense of suffocation, and the patient soon gives up and is tractable. This remedy is used in every institution in the United States.

Q-You say that, in ducking, the real object was to purge the patient's system, and that it was given as a dose of medicine. A.—I say that was a part of the treatment and sometimes it was recorded to as a punishment to the refractory.

Q thierrogating an attendant—How did you do it ducking; A.—Well, the hands were stratoped behind them, and towels were that around their fact, and they were put into the water in the bath this.

Q—Ind you put them in with their face forement, or their back foremost? A.—On their back generally:

Q—How much water did you have in the tut?

A.—How did you get their heads under the water?

A.—Pushed them under.

Q—Did you just push them under a moment, or hold them under? A.—We held them under.

Q—Ind whou f A.—I could not tell you that.

In the same journal Miss A. A. Chevallier, who was sent by the Governor of Massachusoits to the same of the sun Praily, we nave done our best to make of Nice an unbraitly and delighted the sun of the sun Praily, we nave done our best to make of Nice an unbraitly and delighted the sun of the sun Praily, we nave done our best to make of Nice an unbraitly and delighted the sun properties. to reign as masters, and to carry off the environs of the town to construct out of them uscless boolevards and buildings without the hight of the sun Finally, we have done our best to make of Nice an undealthy and dull who was sent by the Governor of Massachusetts town, in bad odor from a moral point of view.

-A correspondent sends to the Pall Mall Gazette the following account of the original source of Holloway's ointment and pills as related to him by his father, who was a well known London physician: "This person to whom Mr. Holloway acted as secretary was an Italian quack doctor, who came to London about 1835 in order to establish a business for the sale of an olutment and pills. He endeavored to obtain testimonials for his preparations from the recognized medical practitioners of the metropolis, and among others received a favora-ble report on his continent from the surgeon to the Dreadmought Hospital. The Italian doctor did not sug-ceed in business, and died about 1837, leaving his "ractices" in the bands of Mr. Hudoway who then pro-ceeded to push them by means of advertisements. I apeceded to push them by means of alterisements. I understand that there was nothing remarkable about the ointment, but that it was 'as good as many others' approved and entered in the British Pharmacopalis. Concerning the composition of the puls I know nothing."

-M. de Foy, the great Paris matrimonial agent, has just retired into private life, refusing to part with the good will of his profession to any successor, but taking with him to his country seat an enormous fortune and a pretty daughter. It is modus operandi was can increase the carried on his profession in a handsome units of rooms, at one end of which was a mysterious chamber, so constructed that his clients could came in and go out without ever meeting one another. On entering the great names smoother the world be Benedick or Beatrice gave full particulars of his is her position, fortune &c., the corrections of which was incurred into the client several content of the corrections of which was incurred into the client several content of the corrections of which was inquired into, the client paying a floorantid france as a preliminary fee. No such vulgar means as althouraphs were used, but the exact requirements ining unstreed, the nurther were brought together to meet their fute in the ordinary course of social life, this let ordined princesses, duchroses and many Americans. On extend the marriage contract a handcome removing a was paid.

-MM. Houles and De Pietra-Santa, who have studied the matter in the regions working to tracts of France, recently made a common automatic field from Academy of Sciences on the action of metallic corporate the human system when breathed in the form of local in the foundries. They state that he a workeless where the foundation. They state that he a confidence where yellow copper in great quantities is furned and the art is thick with copper dust the workers experience notified to from breathing the latter strongle the same dust mixed with food something great rate to sufficient intestinal trouble and general soundate. At Tark (Durfort, a colour of copper workers having tested hours a day in an almosphore dequazinated with regist oxide and iron oxide. oxide and from exist, or red copper short do not so "of from it. There appears to be no aperial major) 'elly copper inhalation, and, on the other hand, and on munity from typhoid fever or cholera has not been deserved, though the people are to some instances value in the shin and eyes with cupper taken rate the system